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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, a.s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for the week ending January 5, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 30 Doc. 31 Thursday, Jan. 3..... Friday, Jan. 4. Enturday, Jan. 5..... 18,006 Average.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of January, A. D. 1880.

Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebras R.

County of Douglas, Ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Boe Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datly Ber for the month of January, 1888, 15,26 copies; for February, 1888, 15,362 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for June, 1888, 18,43 copies; for May, 1888, 18,63 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,135 copies; for February, 1888, 18,165 copies; for Cotober, 1888, 18,43 copies; for Cotober, 1888, was 18,04 copies; for November, 1888, 18,180 copies; for December, 1888, 1

A SEVENTY-FIVE thousand militia is evidently too much of a luxury for the taxpayers of Nebraska.

Ir would look as if the ticket scalper is a bigger man than Judge Cooley of the inter-state commission.

WITH overlaps in the city's finances running into the tens of thousands, a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the past year is earnestly called for.

A MR. Hoog, of West Virginia, who was elected to congress has not been in his seat or attended to his duties as congressman since last May. He is evidently well named.

THE action of the Chicago railroads in advancing rates in packing products from Omaha, at the demands of the Chicago pork packers, ought certainly not be quietly submitted to by Omaha packers.

THE only ballot reform for Omaha is that reform which strikes at the root. Cleanse the primary, enforce anhonest count, and interest the reputable citizen in politics. That is the simplest and most effective remedy.

JAY GOULD's telegram to Vice President S. H. H. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, to dismiss the general passenger agent who was responsible for cutting of rates has had the desired effect. The cutting has been increased ten-fold.

POLITICAL admirers of William B. Mahone, of Virginia, and Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, have brought their names to the attention of General Harrison. But close observation would indicate that Mr. Harrison is organizing a cabinet and not engaging talent for a

WHEN horny-handed sons of toil, like G. M. Hitchcock and Henry Estabrook come to the front as spokesmen for all the organized and unorganized labor in Omaha, we involuntarily recall the time when Church Howe and J. Sterling Morton were at the head of the granger movement.

THERE can be but little doubt but that the Chinese government is trying to keep the Chinese away from the United States. Now that emigration from China to America is suspended, the Chinese council is bending its energies to recall its subjects in this country. A secret circular has been issued to the faithful commanding them to return to their homes. It will be remembered that a similar edict was dispatched by the emperor to the Chinese of some of the colonies of Australia. It is more than probable that the Chinese residents of America and Australia will wind up their affairs gradually, and within ten years there may not be a Chinaman in either country.

THERE was a break in the democratic ranks in the senate a few days ago on the proposition to put coal on the free list. Faulkner, of Virginia, and Gorman, of Maryland, stoutly opposed the proposition, and even Voorhees, of Indiana, declined to "go back" on the Mills bill, which, at the instance of Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, the most extensive operator of coal mines in the country, retained coal in the dutiable list. Gorman, who is targely interested in coal, remarked that "the time would never come in the belt bordering on the Potomac when they would run pell-mell into free trade." What jewels of consistency some of these democratic politicians are.

THE action of the democratic major ity in the Indiana state senate, in refusing to recognize the authority of Lieutenant Governor Robertson on purely partisan grounds, is a repetition of what occurred two years ago. At that time the conduct of the democrats was universally condemned as unwarranted and revolutionary, and the verdict must be the same in the present case. There is no question regarding the constitutional rights of the lieutenant governor in the matter, and denying him these rights the democrats in the Indiana senate are guilty of one of the gravest possible offenses. The lesson of such an outrage should not be lost upon the patriotic people of In-

TAX REVISION It is noteworthy that the demand for revision of the methods of tax assessment is well nigh universal in this country. The message and inaugurals

510 00 of governors refer to the subject more or less extensively, legislators in a number of states are giving it attention, and it is receiving a large amount of public discussion. It is certainly somewhat surprising that in the older states this question of taxation should still be one of leading importance, and the fact that it is serves to show the difficulties that surround it, as well as to Indicate that any system is likely to be found defective and inadequate as time brings changed conditions.

* A M. AM

There is a remarkable uniformity, nowever, in the complaints regarding existing methods of taxation. The chief of these is that the greater part of the burden falls upon the class of taxpayers least able to bear it, while wealthy corporations and companies escase with the payment of a relatively small share of the general obligation to provide for the support of government. Everybody who has given attention to this subject knows that this is so, and in a general way why it is so. There is no opportunity for concealment by the farmer or the person who owns only a home. His entire possessions are open to the view and inspection of the assessor, and their assessable value is not a matter difficult to determine. Nor can this class afford to employ any craft or corruption to escape the obligation. But with the wealthy companies and corporations there are numerous devices by which they are enabled to shirk their just proportion of taxes, to say nothing of their ability to corrupt officials, and the evidence shows that everywhere they make the fullest possible use of their opportunities. Under one arrangement and another they are enabled to conceal from assessors property or possessions taxable under the law, while their managers do not hesitate to misrepresent and even falsify in order to escape just obligations. And this sort of thing goes on from year to year. Corporations and companies whose business and wealth are manifestly growing steadily are found to make no increase in their return of taxable possessions. The consequence is that in nearly every state there is a most carnest demand for legislation that will remove the inequalities and correct the injustice incident to existing revenue methods, and it is hardly possible that this general agitation can feil to effect some improvement.

No state is more urgently in need of remedial legislation in this particular than Nebraska, and the legislature should lose no time in addressing itself to a careful and thorough consideration of the subject. The experience of older states, in which this question of taxation is still an unsolved problem, suggests the difficulties that surround it and the necessity there is for giving to it comprehensive study and ample deliberation. It is admitted on all hands that reform is required, and it is not difficult to perceive in what direction it is necessary, but it will not be too simple a matter to determine how it shall best be made practicable and effective. The corporations and others who are enabled under the present imperfect system to escape paying their just proportion of the cost of government must be required to pay their fair share in the future, but the course to be pursued in order to accomplish this cannot be defined in a day. No subject with which the legislature will have to deal more closely concerns the people, or has a broader relation to the future material prosperity and progress of Nebraska, than that of a revision and reform of the revenue system of the state. and it should receive from the people's representatives the most thorough and careful consideration.

THE MOVEMENT ADVANCING. Michigan and Kansas are in line with the states which propose moving against the trusts. A bill has been introduced in the legislature of the former state declaring trusts and combinations to be conspiracies, and providing for the vigorous punishment of those who enter into them. The measure is aimed largely at the big copper trust of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Its terms are very similar to those of the Keckley bill, and quite as comprehensive. The punishment prescribed is a fine not to exceed

one thousand dollars or five years in the state prison or both. It also makes it unlawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale any article controlled in any way by a combination or trust, and provides that if any corporation in the state doing business in the ways declared unlawful by the act fails to withdraw from the arrangement within thirty days after the passage of the bill it shall forfeit its charter and all its rights and franchises.

A measure of like character will be introduced in the Kansas legislature. The governor of that state referring to trusts in his message, said: "The most stringent and far-reaching laws should at once be enacted to prevent and punish corporations organized or intended to regulate or fix the price of any product of the soil, the factory or the workshop, and the penalties for a violation of these laws should involve imprisonment as well as heavy fines." It may be remarked that in Ohio also a legislative committee is investigating the trust question with a

view to recommending legislation. It is thus seen that the movement against this form of monopoly is advancing, with fair promise of a general system of state laws that will eventually crush it out.

WELL EQUIPPED FOR STATEHOOD. Washington territory is able to make showing that fully justifies the demand of her people for statehood. The official statistics exhibit a remarkable growth, and the facts regarding the resources of the territory assure continued and rapid progress, which would doubtless be materially aided by the more favorable conditions of statehood. The census of 1880 gave the territory a population of a little over seventy-four thousand, but estimating on the

basis of last year's male the present population is about three hundred thousand, and it is reasonably believed that the next national census will show not less than four hundred thousand. The three principal cities of Seattle Spokane and Tacoma are making vigorous progress, and the more inviting portions of the territory are rapidly filling up with population.

Manufacturing enterprises, the mining industry and agriculture have all gone forward with marked strides during the past year. Thirty millions of dollars are now represented in corporations formed during the year. The coal output reached nearly a million tons, the product being one-fourth larger than for the previous year. The value of the lumber business reached nine million dollars. All other industries and sources of wealth show remarkable progress. The territory now has fourteen hundred miles of railroad, and the assessed valuation of taxable property last year was nearly eighty-five million dollars. An excellent public school system is liberally maintained, and it is claimed that no commonwealth in the country has so low a percentage of illiteracy. The character of the population of the territory is as high as that of any in the country for industry, thrift and enterprise, and with the privileges and ndvantages of statchood there can be no doubt the people of Washington would maintain a commonwealth which in its administration would compare favorably with any in the union. If due weight is to be given to substantial and indisputable facts in determining the claims of a territory to admission, leaving wholly out of regard, as should be done, all political considerations, the showing made by the official statistics of Washington territory are sufficient to remove any question as to her right to statehood, and should give it to her people without delay.

A BILL is to be introduced in the Illinois legislature, similar in character to that presented in the legislature of this state, to require insurance companies to pay the full face of their policies. The movement for this legislation is not new in Illinois, but hitherto the influence of the insurance companies has been strong enough to defeat one or the other of the houses of the legislature. Public sentiment in the state, however, is now said to be so generally in favor of such legislation that the proposed law is expected to encounter no very serious opposition in legislature. The measure the as drawn provides that insurance companies, in case of the destruction of property, must either produce the same or pay the face value, and agents will not be allowed to place policies unless it is provided that in case of loss the company so insuring shall pay the face value of the policy. The obvious justice of such a law must in time make it general.

THE running expenses of the corpor ation known as the city of Omaha will aggregate not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for, the year 1889. In other words, the salaries of the various city officials and their subordinates, the pay-roll of the police and fire department, rental of fire hydrants, cost of lighting our streets, and incidental expenses for operating the machinery of our city government will foot up over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars this year. This is equal to a tax of three dollars and a half for every man, woman and child within the city limits. On top of this come hundreds of thousands of dollars levied on property owners for grading, paving, sewerage and permanent improvements. No wonder the taxpaying citizens are calling a halt on extravagance.

MR. BERLIN may have had the best of motives in keeping the charter bill out of the hands of the other members of the Douglas county delegation. Nevertheless, as a matter of courtesy, the Douglas county delegation should have been given a chance to offer amendments or approve the bill before it went to committee. No doubt Mr. Berlin's charter, as a whole, covers all features that the citizes of Omaha desire to have incorporated. There are provisions in it, however, that may have to be materially modified. Whether the suggestions of the other members of the Douglas county delegation would meet his approval or would improve the bill is immaterial. As representatives of Douglas county, they should have a voice in the matter, and Mr. Berlin has evidently made a grave mistake in not consulting them.

IT has been discovered that Colonel Lamont, and not Mr. Cleveland, is the author of the famous phrase. "Public office is a public trust," the former having produced it as a headline when he was employed in newspaper work at Albany. If it is proposed to look up the authorship of all that Mr. Cleveland has received credit for, the result may be disastrous to the little reputation he enjoys for originality. A bright private secretary with a newspaper experience cannot fail to be valuable in helping out the presidential intellect, as Mr. Cleve land could doudtless attest, and General

Harrison will unquestionably discover OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The great feature of the Paris Exhibition will certainly be the wonderful Eiffel tower which is to be 1,000 feet high, and which is more than two-thirds completed already There has been some delay on account of strikes, for the workmen, whenever th weather is cold, suffer all the torments of Artic explorers. The management has been very liberal, and has always conceded some increase of wages, though not all that has been demanded. It is constructed of iron trusses, and resembles when viewed from a distance a pair of scissors in general con tour. But when one walks round it the principle is seen to be that of a pyramid whose apex is indefinitely prolonged. The interior will be furnished with four American elevators of the best kind, with all th safety accessories in use in our own tall buildings. Frenchmen imagine that they will make the ascent in ten minutes, but they will do it in half that time, for there is but one halt, at the first landing 250 feet in the air, where there will be counters for the sale of souvenirs, a cafe and a restaurant. The charge to ascend by the elevator to this point wil be ave francs, about a dollar of our

money. Those whose ambition prompts them to mount to the summit will pay \$4 for them to mount to the summit will pay \$4 for the privilege, a very steep charge. There will be four stairways by which the sight-seers of frugal mind will be enabled to ascend to the first landing on payment of 20 cents, and as beople on a holiday invariably want to make the ascent of the tower of Notre Dame and do not grumble at climbing, it is reasonable to suppose that the climbing, it is reasonable to suppose that the climb of the Eiffel tower will be very popular.

The Nicaragua canal bill passed the house of representatives a few days ago, but was amended, and therefore has to be returned to the senate who will consider the house amendments. There was considerable opposition as far as noise went, but of real objections there were actually none. It is now lear that the Panama canal cannot be built by a private company, and the De Lesseps crowd are intriguing to make the French government assume all responsibilities, which will be done sooner or later beyond It is true that this will b in defiance of official statements, and of mu-tual understanding with this country, but it will be done because France in the momen tum of her progress towards bankrupte; does what circumstances compel her to do not what she wishes to do. There is there fore every reason why the government of the United States should assist the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua as far as pos sible. There may be in the near future French government that will be what th Directoire was, and will care nothing for treaties, and will be remorseless to its friends in the agony of its struggles for existence. Under such conditions the maritime canal of Nicaragua will give to the United States fleet something which at present it does not possess, a station. The govern-ment of Nicaragua has expressly and offlcially declared that it gives to the fleet of this country all rights in the lake of Nicara-gua and has ceded a large island not far from the mouth of the San Carlos for that express purpose. This will be of far more service than the station at Samona in Sau Domingo, about which General Grant was so anxious. The dispute between Sir Robert Morier,

who is the English ambassador at St. Peters burg, and Count Herbert Bismarck, is curious, because it shows on the part of Germany a steady determination to quarrel with England. The rising sun cannot abide the setting sun, and the German detestation of England comes out with an abruptness and force that make diplomatists gasp' whenever opportunity offers. The cause of quarrel is singular. A German paper, the Cologne Gazette, asserted that Sir Robert Morier, during the France-German war sent infor mation of military matters to Bazaine. was a revival of an old charge which the Englishman had refuted, having actually gone to the trouble to obtain a denial from Bazaine that the information had ever been received by him. But Count Bismarck, wel noting these facts, repeated the charge in public, and Sir Robert Morier called upon him for an official denial. He refused to give this. Then the English papers pubgive this. lished the affair, giving a copy of the Ba-zaine letter. The German newspapers im-mediately retorted that the letter was full of Anglicisms, and never could have been written by a Frenchman, the presumption being that Sir Robert Morier wrote it himself. It is noticeable that while the German common people and the French common peo ple dislike each other, and the poachers if the woods on the frontier cannot be re strained from firing at each other, the Ger man government shows no hostility to the many grievances upon which official com-plaint could be made. Germany is evidently not thinking of France for the next antag onist; that honor is reserved for England.

France goes on increasing he armaments in great shape, although it is difficult to understand her motives. The only enemy likely to confront her is Italy, and the party opposed to the Piedmontese government is growing stronger daily, so that French in tervention in behalf of Pope Leo would be attended with immediate success. It is becoming more and more certain that the Germans do not consider their Italian allies as of any value, and would sacrifice them at a moments' notice without the least compunction. Yet still, France goes on spending money in the most lavish way, although the nation is practically bankrupt, or, at least, must be ankrupt within a given time. resent month nearly a million Lebel rifles lave been manufactured in the government workshops and turned over to the arsenals But that is not deemed sufficient, and orders have been received to increase the number of workmen and the hours of labor, and to turn out 3,000 a day. The soldiers are being care tully drilled in marksmanship, for as the Lebel gives out neither smoke nor explosive sounds when fired, war will become a series of skirmishes and ambushes. But what is wanted is skirmishing drill upon the lines of American Indian warfare, and it is strange that the French government does not at tempt to get a few hundred Canadian and half-breed voyageurs to give them a few points. They are Frenchmen, and would vol-unteer most eagerly, and the English govern-ment would offer no objection if the thing were done under the rose. England well knows shat France is her real, her best ally against the designs of Germany.

Chili is figuring on some extensive railroad building, and has made a contract with a syndicate of New York capitalists and engineers for the construction of more than four hundred miles of track from the present terminus of the road, which runs from San tiago, the capital, to the southward. This line is to be extended to the port of Valdivia. which is almost at the southern extremity of the fertile, but savage region peopled by the Araucarian Indians. These are bold. hardy men, who have consented to be incor porated in the Chilian republic, and have acquired some of the rudiments of civilizaion, but they are not as Chilian as the pres dent of that enterprising nation desires. Instead of going to war with them, and as similating them by means of twenty-four pounders and Sharpe's rifles, the Chilian government pins its faith on the civilizing powers of the railroad, and proposes, since the Araucarians understand cattle raising, to give them a local market, and to make then wealthy. Wealth increases a man's wants and the more the wants, the higher the civ dization. In the meanwhile the government will prospect for coal and the precious metals, and it is believed will develope great sources of national wealth. The Chilian president has also made a contract with the New York syndicate for building to the northward of the line of railway centering in Santiago with the same civilizing view. He pelieves that the provinces wrested from Peru and Bolivia will feel more Chil when they are bound to the capital by rail road ties.

The resolution of the white czar to build a railroad from Vladivostock to Kiachta, a city on a tributary of Lake Baikal, has brought that unknown port on the icy sea into prominence, and the New York World dispatched a correspondent to the place to tell Americans all about it. Mr. Henry Norman was the man, and contrary to his expectation he found it the easiest thing in the world to get there, thanks to the Japanese, however. Upon general principles he went to Yokonama, and there asked his way. The genial, friendly Japanese giggled a little, and said, "going to Vladivostock! What for in the name of Buddha and all the Rishis!" But as he persisted in wanting to go there he was informed that the great Japanese steamship line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, would do his business, one steamer taking him to Namesaki, and another to Vladivostock. Nangasaki, and another to Vladivostoci When he got these he comprehended why the joily Japs sniggered at the idea of his trip, for he found it the most uninteresting place in existence, and simply an isolated fortress. There are 5,000 Chinese inborers in the place, and when work is commence in the spring there will be 15,000. The of ficers of the garrison are disposed to be ex ceedingly friendly to Americans, and look upon San Francisco with the same tender longing as the Bostonians used to have for Paris. Letters to St. Petersburg go via Japan to San Francisco, thence to London, thence to Hull, and from Hull direct to St. Petersburg, and are not so very long in transit. If they went overland the postman who started as a youth would be calliged to who started as a youth would be entitled to voting papers before he got to Berezow. Mr. Henry Norman says that are distinct signs of progress, for the Siberian tiger no longer come around the butcher's shop after a killing as used to be the case. He thinks the railway will do wonders, not only for Vladivostock, but for San Francisco. Mindanao is the most southern island of

the Philippine group on the coast of China, which group is in the possession of Spain, and is famous for its hemp and cheroots both called after the principal island, Manilla. Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, of Prussia, has been exploring Mindanao, and found it very mountainous, but he was rewarded for his scrambling over its rugged peaks, by finding an enormous flower, as large as a carriage wheel. It was a full yard in diameter, had five petals, and grew upon a sort of vine that trailed along the ground. Around the full blown flower were numerous buds which were slowly opening and in the act exhaled a pos-sonous gas of a very fetid and nauseating kind. The buds were a reddish brown, but the expanded flower was white with violet pistils or stamens in the center, for it was clinous and the female flowers were fer by insects. The petals were very thick, weighing twenty-two pounds, and many varieties of ansects deposited their eggs in the thick fleshy matter, and the larved fed on it. The natives who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called it the Bo flower, but as Bo is the Maiay name for the sacred tree, it s quite possible that they had never seen it upon it. Dr. Schadenberg recognized that the Bo was a species of Rafflesia, the gigan-tic flower discovered in Sumatra by Sir Stamord Raffles, and from this circumstance has en led to conjecture that all the islands i that region were once parts of a great cont. nent which became submerged. The point above the level of the sea. It will probably be called by botanists the Schadenbergia, in honor of the discoverer.

In the Dark.

Chicago News. General Harrison's silence on the subject of the cabinet appointments is now dense enough to be distinguished in the dark.

Like Solomon of Old. Chicago Inter-Ocean. General Harrison is building his cabinet ust as Solomon of old built his temple 'There was no sound of tools heard."

The Bitten Britishers. Boston Globe. The Britishers are so badly bitten by electric sugar that they will probably confine their investments to the safer field of western farm mortgages in the future.

Tit For Tat.

New York Herald. If Mr. Cleveland makes General Harrison's democratic brother postmaster at Kansas City that act may lead the president-elect to inquire whether there are any republicans in Mr. Cleveland's family who are willing to hold office.

It Will Lie on the Table. Springfield Republican. The contributor who sent us a poem be-

ginning-Hail, heary monarch of the snow, Grim spirit of winter, why stormeth so! will have to wait. Next winter, the weather permitting, he may have a hearing.

Naming Uncle Sam's Daughters.

Chicago Tribune, Uncle Sam (looking wearily through list of Christmas names in back part of unabridged dictionary)-Them new darters to mine will have to be christened next spring. I've got to find some names fur 'em, add it's a thunderin' hard job.

He Has No Home.

New York Tribune. Congress should either provide the president with a home entirely separate from his office or should combine the two in a building large and commodious enough to permi a complete separation between his family and official life. The white house does not do that. It is not creditable to the country that a president should be obliged to buy a place for himself outside of Washington, as Mr. Cleveland has done, in order to be able to enjoy a little privacy.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Tulare (Cal.) Registere estimates that there are 3,000 professional tramps in Cali fornia.

During the trial of a horse case in New York last week one of the witnesses, who said he was a Quaker and affirmed, looked hurt when the opposing counsel asked him it he was a Quaker from conviction or because it helped him in horse trades.

A bullet fired into a Tennessee negro who was stealing a pig struck him in the right arm, ran up to the shoulder, passed down to the left side, twisted around two ribs and dropped at his feet. Sarah Bernhardt was weighed the other

day, and, much to her astonishment, tipped the scale at ninety-seven pounds. As her usual weight is but sixty-eight pounds sho was very much concerned, and sent for her physician, when it was found that she had forgotten to remove her pocketbook from her person before getting on the scales. The barkeeper of one of the large New York hotels has decided the interesting

question of the value of New York "swear offs." He says that he has noticed that im-mediately after the first of the year the re ccipts for drinks fall off on an average 34 per cent, but as the month advances they gain steadily, and by February 1 they are back to the starting point. A "swear-off,"therefore will generally last about thirty days. The artist, James Whistler, it seems,

something of a pugilist as well as a painter A man in a London club called him a liar and a coward the other day, whereupon the artist gave him a black eye, which his friends declared to be the most successful "symphony in black" he has yet produced. Mr. Whistler is a quiet gentleman of the easel, but he is not easel-y "done up."

Jay Gould has his whims, just like a good In going upstairs he always puts his left foot on the step first, even if he has to get out of step to do it. If by accident or thoughtlessness he happens to start with the right foot be is certain to remark it before reaching the top of the steps, and if he will return and walk over again. Another reported peculiarity of Mr. Gould is his an-tipathy to fair-haired men. There is not a single blonde clerk in his immediate employ, and, it is said, he disakes to do business with men who have fair hair. The town council of St. Albans, Vt., have

decided to advocate a change of the name o the poorhouse to "Invalids" Retreat." This is to be done because so many applicants for town care object to the name "Poorhouse."

LIFE IN DAKOTA.

Claim jumping is becoming popular in uining camps surrounding Deadwood. The barbers' "trust" at Rapid City has to the wall and the price is cents per shave. The inhabitants of Columbia have been

favored with a mirage every morning at sun rise during the past week.

The Pierre Journal alleges that all white men employed at Fort Bennett are being dis charged whenever the work performed by them can be done by an Indian.

The Rapid City Republican says there is bright promise of a revival in mining mat-ters in the Black Hills, and unless all signs fall the commencement will very shortly be noticeable. There is more activity in the mineral districts of the Central Hills at present than for years past, and the developments made are of a very satisfactory character.

Gary wants some enterprising party with capital to develop the coal, oil and natural gas interests of that community.

Zimri and Betsey Pond, of Huros, have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Pond are doubtless the oldest married couple now living in Dakota. Mr. Pond is eighty-two ears old and his wife only a little younger. Both are strong and lively.

Preferred Death to Dyspepsia. Pittsbung, Jan. 11.-J. Belden Morrison, a prominent dentist, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. Mor rison was thirty-eight years old and unmar-ried. The cause for the deed was dyspepsia. SOUTH OMAHA BUDGET.

Bank Elections. South Omaha National.-The shareholders of the South Omaha National bank met in the bank office, January S, and elected Messrs. J. H. Millard, Guy C. Barton, Truman Buck, Hy. H. Melday, N. W. Wells, C. W. Thomas and Hon. A. U. Wyman directors for the ensulve year. The board of directors met and on organizing elected Hon. A. U. Wyman, president; N. W. Wells, vice-president; H. C. Bostwick, cashier. The bank will be re-

moved to its new quarters February 1.

Union Stock Yards—The third annual election of officers of the Union Stock Yards bank was held Wednesday evening, January 9. The directors elected were: Messrs. Herman Kountze, M. C. Keith, Hon. John A. McShane, Samuei W. Allerton, F. H. Davis, Edward A. Cudainy, John A. Creighton, Peter E. Her and Hon. William A. Paxton. The beard of directors organized by electing John A. McShane president, Hon. William A. Paxton vice president and E. B. Branch cashier. H. B. Mulford, the teller, was advanced by the board of directors and additional duties put upon him. A satisfactory dividend was declared, but no figures are The directors elected were: dividend was declared, but no figures are Stock Weighing and the Railroads

One of the members of the transportation committee, appointed by the Nebraska Live Stock Shippers' association to wait on the callroad officials in regard to complaints stated to Bug representative that at the conference held Thursday afternoon the officials of one of the railroads admitted that in Chi cago the average weight of 500 cars of hogs shipped in thirty-foot cars, was 16,500 pounds The minimum freight weight was 15,000 pounds. If the minimum weight had been fixed at 16,500 there would have been no cause for complaint, as in figuring rates 5% pounds are deducted from each car. These facts admitted show quite conclusively that either the rates were too high or mum too low. The difference by old and new systems, is well illustrated by shipments made by David Thomas of Platte Center. December 28 Mr. Thomas shipped a carload of cattle from Platte Center to South Omaha, weighing 22,730 pounds, for which he paid \$25.53 freight. Yesterday, January 10, he shipped a car of hogs from the same place, weighing 18,400 pounds, and his freight was \$32.31. Although there was a decrease of weight of nearly one-fourth, there was an increase of freight charges of about one-fourth. In this case there was an actual increase of freight charges of \$6.80, and a relative increase per pound of nearly half. The railroad officials wanted to try the new system awhile before thinking of making a change. They also claimed that the old rates were too low.

Stock Receipts and Markets.

The following is the disposition of stock during the first week as shown by the books of scales Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at the stock yards Buyers. Hogs. Armour & Co. . . . 5,455 Hammond & Co. . . . 4,042 Hogs. Cattle. Sheep 348 195 458 Swift & Co..... *** 0.000 3000 East St. L, P. & P. Co 764 Stevens, Hamilton & 277 19 Shippers Feeders..... James Carlin,..... 1000 Totals......19,593 4,017 780

Proceedings of the Council.

The city council met in adjourned session Thursday afternoon with Mayor Sloane and Councilmen Jetter, O'Rourke, Burke, Rafferty, Smith and Bayless present, and Fenue and McMillan absent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Weighmaster John M. Gibbs' petition, to be allowed to erect weighing scales on N street, was denied. The favorable report of the finance committee, on twenty-three bills, ag gregating \$2,715.15, was accepted. A favor able report was made by the committee on public buildings on the petion of D. J. Evans to put up a guard rail in front of his Twenty sixth street property, and that of Bruen & Carpenter to allow the guard rail in front of their livery stable to remain as it now is. Building Inspector John J. Breen's Decem ber report was accepted and ordered filed S. H. Robertson's sign petition was held The following, offered by Councilman

Smith, was adopted, and the city clerk was instructed to have notices published once a veck for four consecutive weeks: Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10, 1889.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that special meeting of the city council will be held in said city. February 11, 1889, for the purpose of making special assessments for rading done under contracts by the follow-R. R. Stewart, on Twenty ing persons: R. R. Stewart, on T sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, dated August 26 and September 12, 1888; C. H. Pritchett, on N street, dated October 12, 1888; Charles Samuelson, on Q street, dated August 20, 1888; John Condon, on M street, dated August 14, 1888, and Twenty-fifth street, north of N street, dated September 20, 1888, and Daniel Cash, on Twenty-fifth street, south of N street, dated August 20, 1888, for the purpose of taking into account the benefits derived or injuries received

from such grading."

Charles Samuelson's petition for a walk in front of his lot, Thirtieth and Q streets, and the costs thereof, \$37.50, to be retained out of moneys due him, was granted. The public lights committee, with the mayor, was in structed to have the Union Pacific railroad have an electric light placed at the Q street The motion of Councilman crossing. O'Rourke that when the city council adjourn it adjourn as a committee of the whole to inspect the contract work of John Toner on Thirtieth street, and John W. Snively on J street, was carried. Charles Samuelson's request, through his attorney, George W. Makepiece, for an estimate of the exact Makepiece, for an estimate of the exact amount due him by the city on his contract, was held till after February 11, 1889, when the council would meet as an equalization board. The financial committee was given the matter of safety boxes for city docu-ments, with power to act. Warrants on the sewer fund were ordered to pay the followbills: Harry Harpet, \$41.63; B. Hickox, \$132.50; Frank Knowles, C. A. Richmond, \$45.36; total, four bills aggregating \$133.49. The lease for rooms for the city in the Patrick Rowley block to the finance committee. The re-moval of the city jail from the Maloney to Rowley building was referred to the financial committee with power to act. Adjourned to meet Friday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

Notes.

The subject for discussion at the Young People's Christian league Sunday evening it the Methodist Ep scopal church, is "Commands to Christians." All native Pennsylvanians are requested

to meet in the Omaha council chamber, Phursday evening, January 17. Representative S. B. Fenno, of this city has been appointed on the following important committees: Corporations, and banks and currency, and Representative John F McMillan on the committees on mines and ninerals, manufactures and commerce, apportionment and medical societies. South Omaha has been fully recognized by the

A. Edgington, of Fullerton, was on the marcet yesterday with two carloads of hogs aver aging 437 pounds. One of the loads average

St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal choir cets to organize yesterday afternoon. The mayor and city council met at clock yesterday forenoon to inspect the nd Thirtieth street grades. The South Omaha Savings bank will hold ts annual meeting for the election of officers

County Commissioners' Proceedings Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1889. The board met this day. Present Anderion, Corrigan, O'Keeffe, Turner and Chairman Mount. Minutes of previous meetings read and

Monday, the 14th, at 11:30 o'clock.

approved. The chair announced the following as the ommittees of the board for the year 1889: Finance-Anderson, Turner, Corrigan, Judiciary - Corrigan, Anderson, O'Keeffe. Construction - O'Keeffe, Mount, Anderson,

orrigan and Turnor. Charities - Corrigan, O'Keeffe, Anderson. Roads - Turner, O'Keeffe, Corrigan. Bridges-O'Keeffe, Turner, Anderson. Poor Farm-Turner, Corrigan, Anderson. Court House and Jail-Anderson, Turner,

Adopted. Hids for furnishing blank books, station ery, etc., for 1889, were this day opened and

referred to committee on court house and The county attorney's opinion as to pur-

chase of land by county commissioners for delinquent tax, also that county officers elected at last general election were obliged to have their bonds executed and filed on or before January 3, 1889, or vacancy occurs by reason of such failure. That county officers required to turn over surplus fees should do so at the end of each year. Also submitting lease for book shelves for Law Library association. Placed on file.
From E. W. Simeral—A list of civil cases.

in which Douglas county is plaintiff or de-fendant. Referred to county attorney. From G. W. Shields, County Judge-Report for fourth quarter 1888, showing balance his hands January 1, 1889, \$990,99. from M. D. Roche, county clerk, report for said quarter, showing balance in his hands January 1, 1889, \$23.25. Referred to commit-

From Ed Johnson and Others-Asking apcontinent of John D. Meacher assessed South Omaha. On motion said Meagher apsointed to till vacancy.
From John C. Shea - Resignation as justice of the peace of Fifth ward. Resignation ac-

erprod-From Residents and Taxpayers of Fifth Ward—Asking of John W. Evans, Jeseph T. O'Connor and I. Dunn's justice of the peace of Fifth ward. Referred to committee on ju-

From Taxpayers of Eighth Ward-Asking appointment of S. H. Lake assessor to fill va-cancy. On motion said Lake appointed. From T. J. Mahoney, County Attorney— List of his appointments as deputies and clerks. Referred to the committee on court

house and jail.

From H. W. Kuhus—Asking that 2.80 acres be deducted from the N 42 A of S 1/4 N E 1/4 Sec. 8-15-13, on account of public casements, leaving 39-20 acres for assessments. Referred to committee on finance.
From Fred Drexel—Asking transportation

for an indigent person.-Referred to committee on charities,
The official bond of P. H. Horan, constable

of Eighth ward, referred to committee on udiciary.
The official bond of Charles J. Baumann, road supervisor of South district, Douglas precinct, and of John D. Meagher, assessor of South Omaha, were approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Estimate of expenses for the

Court house and court expenditures. \$ 85,000 County poor..... ounty officers. Printing, books and stationery...... 20.000 7,000 County attorney Rond fund \$ 90,000 Bridge fund 80,000 20,000

nsane fund Poor farin Sinking fund Total.....\$415,000 RESOLUTIONS.
By Finance Committee—Instructing the

county clerk to notify the relatives of all persons maintained at the expense of the ounty, either at poor farm, state institutions or at their homes, that they will be obliged o pay the cost of keeping such persons. Adopted and finance committee instructed to carry out the intent of the resolution. By Corrigan—Instructing county clerk to advertise for bids for bread for poor farm for next six months. Bids to be opened

January 19, 1889. Adopted.
On motion, county clerk instructed to advertise for bids for county advertising for 1889 to include county treasurer's semi-annual report, delinquent tax list and proceed ings of the board. Bids to be opened Januuary 19, 1889.

APPROPRIATIONS. Appropriation sheet No. 30, from the general fund, \$1,591.31; No. 12, from the hospital fund, \$7,677.46 and No. 21, from the bridge fund, \$123.59, were passed, and on motion ad-journed. M. D. ROCHE, County Clerk.

They are the finest.

Chief Seavey returned Thursday evening from a seventeen days' vacation which he has spent in inspecting the police systems of the eading western cities, and comes back think ing more than ever of the excellent police force in Omaha. The chief spent a week in Chicago, two days at Milwaukee, two at Minneapolis, two at St. Paul, and two at incinnati. He says that in Chicago and Cincinnati the patrol system is more perfect than in Omaha because in those cities a vast deal more money is allowed the departments for wagons and other paraphernalia. nowhere do the police do as much work as the members of the Omaha force. As far as drill, personnel and character are concerned, the chief saw no policemen in his trip that excelled the Omaha star-bear-

The chief expresses himself as more satisfied than ever with the metropolitan system of Omaha, which he found also in use in Kansas City, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. In Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee the ordinary system is used, and the misuse of political influence is very apparent. According to the latter system Mr. Seavey pelieves that a chief of police has too much power, as he alone has the authority to appoint patrol

OUR LITTLE SON.

Four years old, afflicted with a painful skin disease. Six doctors tried to cure him; all failed. Got wor-e and worse, Completely cured by one set of Cuticura Remedies, cost-

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of theskin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from in a physician, who breated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with sods in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike falling, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura, and Cuticura Soar externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ton days longer, and he has nover been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, little less than one box of Cuticura Resolvent, and only one case of Cuticura Resolvent, and any one so of Cuticura Resolvent, and so of Cuticura Resolvent, and only one case of Cuticura Resolvent Resolvent

SCHOPULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sics, being covered with some kind of scrotula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Curricuma Resolvent. I old so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attieboro, Mass. CUTICUMA the great skin cure, and CUTICUMA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICUMA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to zerofula, Sold everywhere, Price; Cuticusa, 50c.; SGAP, 5c.; RESOLVENT, 4L. Prepared by the Potrice

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DURING EXCITING CAMPAIGN

the laws of health and expose themselves to all kinds of weather. Such imprudence often results in dangerous Coughs, Colds, Chest Panns libeumstism, Sciatica aud other painful afflictions. Basselo's S Plastrict will be found the most reliable external remedy known for the premit chief and cure of such alments. It keeps up a heartly flow of the blood when the ody is a posed to the ravares
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